

# WHEN THE YANKS STRUCK ON MEUSE

**American Doughboys Faced  
Three Fortified Defense  
Systems.**

## NOTHING COULD STOP THEM

**Interesting Description of One of the  
Last Big Fights in Which  
Pershing's Troops Were  
Engaged.**

With the First American Army—  
Three fortified defensive systems  
guarded the German positions be-  
tween the Argonne and the Meuse  
when the Americans burst through  
them.

The advanced line, the enemy's old  
line, called the Hagen Stellung; his  
intermediate line ran a kilometer of  
two behind it, according to the con-  
figuration of the terrain, hills, streams  
and woods, and was called the Volker  
Stellung. Behind that ran his main  
reserve line of defense, the Krenthilde  
Stellung, a continuation of the Brun-  
hilde Stellung, which runs through  
Champagne.

At their first burst the attacking  
waves of doughboys swept over the  
first two fortified zones with their  
barbed-wire entanglements cut to  
pieces by the preliminary bombard-  
ment, and in several points they pen-  
etrated the Krenthilde Stellung, which  
pivoted in the Aire-Meuse sector on  
Montfaucon.

The three-hour artillery preparation  
between 2:30 and 5:30 o'clock in the  
morning had driven the enemy to his  
deepest dugouts and the advanced as-  
sault troops were in the trenches  
throwing gas bombs and grenades  
down the stairways into the under-  
ground bombproof shelters before the  
Boches could get upstairs.

**Reducing Strongholds.**  
Between the three different lines of  
intrenched positions the Boches had  
installed series of strong points, ma-  
chine gun nests, sometimes emplaced  
in concrete and steel pillboxes, or else  
merely set in strong, natural, com-  
manding positions.

The advanced waves of storming  
troops going forward in open order,  
worked their way between the strong  
points, often by worming along for con-  
siderable distances on their stomachs,  
or by crawling on hands and knees  
through woods or along ravines. Ar-  
riving in the rear of these positions,  
they established contact with one an-  
other and proceeded forward, leaving

snipers to work their way back in the  
rear of the strong points and pick off  
the Boche machine gunners in many  
cases.

It was the job of the succeeding  
waves of assault, with their light ma-  
chine guns and their little trench mor-  
tars mounted on light, two-wheeled  
carts hauled by man power to reduce  
these strong points with or without the  
aid of artillery, tanks, or airplanes.  
The most advanced waves were en-  
tirely safe from the machine gun po-  
sitions once they passed them, as the  
Boches usually could not work their  
guns toward their own rear, the em-  
placement having been organized with  
a view to firing ahead or on the flanks  
only. Furthermore, if the Germans  
fired toward the rear, they would re-  
veal their presence to the succeeding  
attacking waves which would put  
them out of action before they could  
swing around again.

### Why Casualties Are Light.

It is because the attacking waves  
went forward deployed in extended  
formation and behind a curtain of fire  
of bursting shells, a creeping barrage,  
that casualties among attacking  
troops were so much lighter than any-  
one unfamiliar with these tactics  
might imagine.

The doughboys passed Montfaucon,

## ALL WILL GET JOBS

**To Be No Slump in the Demand  
for Labor.**

**Devastated Europe Will Look to  
United States to Help  
Rebuild.**

New York.—Jobs for all will be had  
for the asking in the period of the  
world's reconstruction. There's to be  
no slump in the demand for labor.

It has been estimated that no fewer  
than 10,000,000 men have been killed  
in Europe. The United States, which  
has not lost 15,000 men, must make  
good this huge labor loss.

Devastated Europe will look to the  
United States for help to rebuild. We  
must finance this big job and supply  
the materials and tools.

According to M. Tardieu, French  
high commissioner, it will take two  
years to get the French coal mines in  
working order and ten years to put  
them in prewar condition. To recon-

## HE SURE IS A BIG MAN AT THE FRONT

Topeka, Kan.—Is a mule  
driver essential to the winning  
of the war? This is the prob-  
lem before the industrial ad-  
visory board of the First dis-  
trict. It was the first case to  
come before the board. The mule  
driver claims his work is essen-  
tial to the operation of a Kan-  
sas mine.

which was a hive of machine gun  
nests in their advance toward Nan-  
tillois and Clerges, and it was not un-  
til the day after the town had been  
practically surrounded that the last  
enemy resistance was crushed there.  
After penetrating well beyond Mont-  
faucon on either side, American pa-  
trols of two and three began to  
reconnoitre the town and the chateau  
which stands on a tent-like ridge com-  
manding the plain in all directions.  
Those patrols which entered from the  
north, from behind, worked their way  
through the ruins of shell-shattered  
houses right up to the front of the  
town, where they sniped the German  
machine gunners in the backs, as they  
were firing on American patrols ad-  
vancing from Cuisy. Prisoners were  
taken from the deep dugouts 50 and  
60 feet below the ruined town two  
days after the Americans had estab-  
lished themselves in the town.

struct private homes alone will re-  
quire the work of 100,000 men for 20  
years.

Prof. Van den Ven of Louvain, now  
in the United States, says the war  
losses of Belgium total approximately  
\$1,000,000,000. Before the drive more  
than 45,000 buildings had been de-  
stroyed. Practically all the important  
factories have been robbed of their  
machinery, and, in many cases, not  
only the walls razed but the very founda-  
tions destroyed.

The machinery was shipped to Ger-  
many. Towns and villages have been  
wrecked. Farms have been robbed of  
all live stock. Miles of interurban  
railroads have been torn up and  
shipped to Germany.

The problem is first to keep alive  
the population released by Germany;  
second, to reconstruct the industrial  
machine so the people can make a  
living.

England also will want food, manu-  
factured goods, raw material and ma-  
chinery in great quantities. So will  
Italy and the Scandinavian countries.

George E. Roberts of the National  
City bank maintains that the United  
States will pass out of the war period  
with more wealth than she possessed  
before the conflict began. There has  
been much scientific development of  
industry, and agriculture has been  
stimulated as never before.

There is no obstacle, he thinks,  
to a continuance of business activity  
except the difficulty of readjusting  
business to a peace basis. This obsta-  
cle is great but surmountable.

## TAKE PRISONERS IN AIRPLANE

**British Flyers Round Up Sixty-Five  
Huns and Herd Them Into  
Camp.**

With the British Army in France—  
Airplanes can be used for capturing  
infantry. It was proved by the British  
in the recent advance.

Flying fairly low, seeking parties  
of Germans or war material to bomb,  
two officers in one machine were fired  
upon from a sunken road. The pilot  
dived and the airplane machine quick-  
ly accounted for four Germans. Very  
quickly the Germans hoisted a white  
flag in token of surrender.

The airmen were in a dilemma, as  
there was no British infantry in the  
vicinity. They descended to 50 feet,  
however, and ordered the Germans out  
of the road—65 of them in all. They  
obeyed. Then rounding up the party,  
the airmen directed them toward the  
British lines. They circled over them  
with the ever-menacing bombs and  
machine guns until they encountered a  
party of British, who took the entire  
lot to a prisoners' cage.

## DUTCH TAKE TO BAGPIPES

**"Doedeizakspeel" Latest Craze in Hol-  
land and People Can't Get  
Enough.**

London.—Doedeizakspeel is all the  
rage at The Hague.  
Doedeizakspeel is Dutch for bag-  
pipes.

Some of the British released pris-  
oners have brought the bagpipes, and  
their kilties, through Holland—and  
Doedeizakspeel has become the jazz  
band of the nation.

No cabaret is complete without it,  
and highland flings are flung about the  
restaurants of the white light district  
with the same abandon Broadway  
knew when the tango was at its high-  
est.

### Schools Ban Book Agents.

Findlay, O.—Here is something that  
might not do any harm if it spread  
over the country like an epidemic:  
Digging up an old order, the local  
board of education has warned book  
agents that they must keep away from  
the schools.

# WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

## Is America to Have Universal Military Training?

WASHINGTON.—Now that the world war is over and the United States  
must frame a military policy of permanence for the future, the general  
staff of the army is declared to be preparing a program for submission to  
congress with universal military training  
for the basis.

It is known that the staff is prac-  
tically unanimous for universal train-  
ing as a sound military policy and that  
it is prepared to submit a bill embody-  
ing all the best features of former  
bills on this subject.

The general staff is known to  
have influenced the order by Provost  
Marshal General Crowder that the  
classification of eighteen-year-old re-  
gistrars under the present draft law  
should continue despite the cessation of hostilities. In the peace settlement  
the subject of national armaments is to be dealt with and the belligerents  
have agreed that one of the bases of peace shall be a reduction of armament  
to the least degree consistent with public safety.

Proponents of universal military training insist that no scheme of na-  
tional preparedness for defense could be more consistent with a world policy  
of reduction of armaments than universal training itself. Universal training  
does not mean the development of a huge standing army waiting for a fight,  
but prepares a nation for security in case it is assailed.

For this reason men in and out of congress and in the war department  
who have been urging universal training for years believe the peace terms  
will serve to hasten the adoption of military training by the American con-  
gress at an early date.

It is believed that public opinion, which was divided before the war, will  
favor universal military training, especially if it is complemented by voca-  
tional training. The war has been an object lesson that all men might read.

It is a lamentable fact that before the war the curse of Young America  
was that it had no sense of responsibility or discipline—a condition for which  
the parents were quite as much to blame as their sons. Military training has  
changed all that.

It has also been a liberal education in many of the essentials of life for  
the young soldiers. It has brought men of all races and creeds together. It  
has fostered democracy and it has aroused patriotism.

And the least observant can see what it has done to improve the physical  
condition of the young men of America.

## The Long and Short of It in Oregon's Politics

OREGON at the last election chose a United States senator for the "short  
term," as it was marked on the ballot. It now appears that the ballot  
used language that was substantially correct in most respects.

When the late Senator Lane died  
last year, Charles L. McNary was ap-  
pointed by the governor of Oregon to  
fill the vacancy until the people could  
choose a successor at the last election.

The short term expires March 4.  
Senator McNary wanted to run for the  
long term also. The Oregon election  
laws prohibited his name going on  
the ballot twice. It was therefore  
necessary to run a "dummy" candi-  
date.

Ex-Senator Mulky was picked to  
run for the short term and Senator McNary ran for the long term. Both  
were elected.

Mr. Mulky is pledged to resign his office immediately, however, to make  
way for the appointment of Senator McNary to fill out the short term. Mr.  
Mulky will come to Washington this week to take the oath of office. He will  
occupy his seat in the senate one day and then will resign.

Senator McNary will be reappointed to fill out the term and will take his  
seat on March 4 for the long term without further interruption.

On the whole, the language of the Oregon ballot on election day seems  
to be accurate enough for all political purposes.

## Where Dame Nature Is at Her Wildest and Best

NATIONAL parks attracted about 450,000 visitors in the 1918 season, accord-  
ing to the official statistics which will appear in the forthcoming annual  
report of the national park service, department of the interior. These figures

cover 15 of the 17 national parks; no  
record was kept at Hawaii and Mount  
McKinley is inaccessible until the  
further construction of the govern-  
ment railroad in Alaska. This is a  
falling off from 1917, which was the  
record year, with 487,308 visitors. The  
decrease is largely due to the increase  
in railroad fares, since the tourist  
travel by private automobile, which  
now constitutes the bulk of the at-  
tendance, was about the same as in  
1917. Considering wartime conditions  
this showing is considered very creditable.

Rocky Mountain National Park  
(Colorado) leads the scenic parks in attendance as usual with about 80,000  
visitors, as compared with 117,186 in 1917. This is twice the number visiting  
any other park except Mount Rainier, which had about 45,000 visitors owing  
to the proximity of Camp Lewis. Hot Springs (Arkansas), which is medicinal  
rather than scenic, shows an increase of 15,000. Yellowstone (Wyoming),  
where the hotels were closed and only the camps operated, shows a decrease  
of about 15,000. The California parks fell off about 4,000 each.

Here are the approximate attendance figures for the more important  
parks followed by the official 1917 figures: Hot Springs, 150,000 and 135,000;  
Rocky Mountain, 80,000 and 117,186; Yellowstone, 20,000 and 35,400; Sequoia  
(California), 14,000 and 18,500; Yosemite (California), 30,000 and 34,519;  
General Grant (California), 13,000 and 17,390; Mount Rainier, 45,000 and 35,  
608; Crater Lake (Oregon), 10,000 and 11,945; Platt (Oklahoma, medicinal),  
35,000 and 35,000; Mesa Verde (Colorado), 2,000 and 2,223; Glacier (Mon-  
tana), 11,000 and 15,650.

## Can Hun U-Boat Fleet Clear Up Cyclops Mystery?

WHEN the allies control the German submarine fleet and are punishing its  
crimes against civilization and humanity shall we clear up the mystery  
of the disappearance with all on board of the giant United States collier  
Cyclops last March while homeward  
bound from Rio with a big cargo of  
manganese, a crew of 350 men and a  
number of passengers?

As it stands now the case of the  
Cyclops is probably the most perplex-  
ing of all the long list of mysteries of  
the sea. She touched at Barbados  
and left there March 4, bound for  
New York, where she was due March  
13. The navy department was unable  
to find so much as a life preserver or  
an oar. The vessel has been declared  
officially lost. The known public facts are these:  
One of her engines was out of order and she was proceeding under the  
other.

The weather at the time of her leaving Barbados was normal, and so  
continued in that region for many days.  
She sent out no distress signals.

Lieutenant Commander George Wichman Worley was born in Germany.  
He legally changed his name from Wichman to Worley. He became a citi-  
zen in 1890. He had a wife and child in Norfolk, Va. He had commanded  
the Cyclops for ten years.

Did her cargo break the Cyclops in two? Did her cargo shift and cap-  
size her? Was she sunk by an internal explosion? Was she sunk by a sub-  
marine or a mine? Was she captured by the Germans? Was she surrendered  
through treachery? Is she afloat in some German port? Or was she "apurlon  
versent?"

# THE JOY OF MOTHERHOOD

**Came to this Woman after  
Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's  
Vegetable Compound to  
Restore Her Health**

Ellensburg, Wash.—"After I was  
married I was not well for a long time  
and a good deal of the time was not  
able to go about. Our greatest desire  
was to have a child in our home and one  
day my husband came back from town  
with a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's  
Vegetable Compound and wanted me to try it.  
It brought relief from my troubles.

I improved in health so I could do my  
housework; we now have a little one, all  
of which I owe to Lydia E. Pinkham's  
Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. O. S.  
JOHNSON, R. No. 3, Ellensburg, Wash.

There are women everywhere who  
long for children in their homes yet are  
denied this happiness on account of  
some functional disorder which in most  
cases would readily yield to Lydia E.  
Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Such women should not give up hope  
until they have given this wonderful  
medicine a trial, and for special advice  
write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co.,  
Lynn, Mass. The result of 40 years  
experience is at your service.

**Society**  
Spaghetti & Macaroni  
The economical, healthful and  
nourishing food. Ask for the best.  
**SOCIETY BRAND**  
Spaghetti or Macaroni  
Sold by all good grocers.  
DALPINI MACARONI CO., Mrs.  
St. Louis, Mo.

**Cuticura Soap**  
Best for Baby  
Soap, Cuticura, 25¢; Cream, 25¢; Lotion, 25¢.  
Each mailed free by "Cuticura," Dept. E, Boston.

When a man goes into politics the chief  
interest at election is to see how he  
comes out.  
When Baby is Teething  
GROVER'S BABY RHOEAL MEDICINE will corre-  
ct the Stomach and Bowel troubles. Portents estab-  
lished. See directions on the bottle.

**DID WORK OF HIGH ORDER**  
Designs Wrought by Ancient Peruvian  
Dyers Have Been Given Much  
Praise by Experts.

The ancients of Peru, by a curious  
coincidence—for there could not possi-  
bly have been any intercourse with  
their contemporaries in India and  
Egypt—seem to have used much the  
same kind of processes in printing  
their designs upon the fabrics they  
manufactured. Both Herodotus and  
Pliny, among early historians, have  
told us about the cloths of vegetable  
fiber made by the ancients; but in all  
likelihood the fabrics of the Peruvians  
were of even a more remote date. In  
some respects the methods of today  
bear strong resemblance to the older  
practice. The chief difference con-  
sists in the patterns now being en-  
graved upon copper rollers and several  
colors being printed at one time, just  
as today the coloring matter of dye  
is not affixed by merely printing it on  
the material, but is secured by means  
of a substance known as mordant, so  
did the Peruvians make use of a prop-  
erty which caused the dye to adhere  
and to withstand a test of thousands  
of years' wear and tear. Experts have  
declared that in the direction of tech-  
nical and artistic value the designs in  
question have no equal.

All the world's a stage upon which  
each actor plays his part—after which  
he occupies a private box.

**Some people  
learn of the  
harmful effects  
of coffee by read-  
ing. Others find  
it out through  
experience. In  
either case it  
is a good idea  
to adopt  
INSTANT  
POSTUM**  
A delicious  
drink made  
from the finest  
cereals, harm-  
less and nour-  
ishing. Made in  
the cup, instan-  
tly. Saves sugar  
and fuel.

## CONVALESCENT YANKS IN ENGLAND



A number of Americans are shown here having the proverbial English  
tea at a hospital in England.

## U. S. TO FEED THE FRENCH

Paris.—Vast quantities of food  
products must come to France this  
winter. All eyes are on America.

Abnormal drought last summer seri-  
ously injured the French harvest. A  
warning has been issued that further  
sacrifices, more stringent food restric-  
tions, may have to be imposed.

France, facing the winter, is looking  
to America to feed its people. Approxi-  
mately 100,000,000 bushels of wheat  
are needed for daily bread rations.

"The economic situation is alarm-  
ing," said M. Gomot, a French senator  
from the Puy de Dome region. "All  
the harvests have been brought in and  
we are in a position to measure our  
needs."

"Production this year has been sadly  
deficient. Our expectations last  
spring of bumper crops, the deplorable  
dry weather has ruined many rich agri-  
cultural districts of France."

"There has been almost no fruit.  
Vegetables are few. Cereals are poor.  
Fats, oils, on which we based our

hopes last year, are 50 per cent less  
than in 1917.

"Only the wheat crops have given  
any satisfaction at all. There has  
been some improvement in them,  
thanks to the awakening of the agri-  
cultural movement in the abandoned  
regions."

"But if our daily bread rations are  
to continue throughout the winter we  
must obtain—somehow, somewhere—  
an additional thirty or forty million  
hectoliters (between 82,000,000 and  
110,000,000 bushels) of wheat."

"The outlook is not bright. Some-  
thing must be done. Something will be  
done. The people of France must take  
the initiative. They must be willing  
to make more sacrifices. They must  
not be afraid of further and stricter  
restrictions."

Queen Marie of Roumania is not  
only one of the most beautiful among  
the royal women of Europe, but also  
one of the most intelligent.